

HARVARD ELEVEN CRUSHES TIGERS ON THE GRIDIRON

The Crimson Team Overwhelms Princeton by Score of 20 to 0.

MAHAN AND BRADLEE HEROES OF STRUGGLE

Game So One-Sided That Houghton Sends In Substitutes.

By HERBERT.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 7.—Harvard trampled all over and otherwise grievously abused the Princeton football eleven in the well packed stadium here this afternoon, as the illuminating score of 20 to 0 forcibly attests.

The Tigers had nothing in the way of offensive weapons with which to combat the tearing, driving assaults which the Crimson forces kept hurling against them, while their defence crumbled before the constant onslaught in a way that was sorely distressing to the small sized army of Princeton men in the stands.

From first to last, Harvard was shooting away at the Princeton goal posts or marching steadily down the field. Only once did momentary hope rise out of the gloom of the wearers of the Orange and Black, when, thanks to a fumble by Logan, Tibbott, in sheer desperation, tried to kick a goal from the 40-yard line, which fell five yards short.

Sorry Showing for Tigers.

It was a dismal, sorry showing for the Tigers, and the worst defeat suffered at the hands of Harvard since football relations were renewed four years ago, after a lapse of fifteen years. No excuses were offered by Princeton men. None need be offered in the face of Harvard's whirlwind attack and almost invulnerable defence. "We were beaten by a better team," was all one of the coaches would say, and to this may be added a good deal better team.

Harvard was the Harvard of a year ago, and rose from the depths of a more or less disappointing early season in a way to indicate that the record of not having been beaten since 1911 is likely to stand. With Mahan in the backfield and Penneck at guard, the Crimson seemed to be fully 40 per cent stronger than against Michigan a week ago. No weaknesses were apparent, except the dangerous one of fumbling, and the Tigers were as apt as usual, but not so alert, perhaps, in turning these to their own advantage. All in all, Harvard was very, very weak, and in my opinion the former was largely right, although a combination of both probably accounted for the utter rout of the Tigers, for such it was.

Eddie Mahan may not be a second Charlie Brickley when it comes to kicking goals from the field, but he is not far behind his illustrious captain, who is recuperating on the side lines from his operation for appendicitis. Mahan drove kicked two goals from the field, one from the 33-yard line, in the first period, and another from the 15-yard line, in the second, out of five shots at the posts. This accounts for six points, and the fourteen others were rolled up on two touchdowns by Bradlee after steady marches down the field, one for sixty-three yards and the other for about fifty yards, from which Hardwick kicked two goals.

Percey D. Houghton was so well satisfied with this total that he sent in a flock of subs in the fourth period, until practically the full second team was battling Princeton, and more than holding its own, too. It was almost like adding insult to injury, although nothing like this was intended. The Yale game was only two weeks off, and Houghton was conserving so far as possible his forces for what at this time promises to be a sterner struggle.

Four Thrills in Game.

The stadium was not quite full to overflowing, but fully 35,000 men and women, bedecked in a somewhat quieter way than usual, with Crimson and Orange and Black, looked down on the game that, while interesting, was far too one-sided to send the blood coursing and far too confined to be spectacular.

No exciting situations arose; there was hardly a jump, a jump from end to end. The brilliant Eddie Mahan was saved as much as possible, so that brilliant runs and sensational dashes were conspicuous by their absence. It was more a case of pound, pound, pound by Harvard and a steady grind that was only relieved by the finality of the scoring, which, of course, aroused the Crimson cohorts to wild bursts of cheering and satisfaction, but left the general onlooker waiting for something sensational which never came.

In some respects it was a Crimson game, for law is law, and a law that aimed at the duck hit the duck, or rather brought both down. No red flags can be carried in Massachusetts, and this has been interpreted to include the Crimson flags and banners of fair Harvard. It goes further, or so it seems, for the law says something about black as well as red, and the town constable made up his mind that if Harvard men could not carry their crimson flags, they could carry their black ones. He it was just as well for the Tigers, for no occasion arose to flaunt their colors once the battle was on.

Anyway, nobody carried flags, and

QUAKE ALARMS MESSINA

Rumblings of Aetna Believed Due to Activity of Vesuvius.

Messina, Nov. 7.—A strong earthquake shock has caused alarm among the populace. Fears are entertained that the shock is the forerunner of another period of earthquakes.

Catania, Sicily, Nov. 7.—Mount Aetna is again showing signs of unrest. Rumbling has been heard in the interior of the volcano, accompanied by the emission of great quantities of smoke. These phenomena are believed to be connected with the earthquake felt near Messina to-day and the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

STEALS \$2,000 IN BANK

Robber Mixes with Depositors and Takes Satchel.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 7.—A thief walked into the Mechanics' National Bank here to-day, mingled with the crowd of depositors until he saw a favorable opportunity and then walked out with a satchel containing more than \$2,000. The exact amount is not known. The bank refuses to tell the name of the loser.

A young woman, who had the money in a satchel, was making a deposit and put the bag down on a little shelf. The thief, it is thought, put his arm under that of the young woman and seized the satchel. No trace, or even description, of the thief has been obtained.

A. C. LUDINGTON KILLED ABROAD

Shooting of New York Political Reformer Held to Be Accidental.

London, Nov. 7.—Arthur Crosby Ludington, of New York, formerly assistant to President Wilson when Mr. Wilson was president of Princeton, and subsequently a leader in political reform work in New York, was found dead in his rooms here to-day, with a bullet wound in his head. A coroner's jury held it was a case of accident.

Mr. Ludington had many friends in the diplomatic corps here and was planning to go to the front to take part in Red Cross work.

Arthur Crosby Ludington was born in this city in 1880 and was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1902. He spent the following few years in a bond house and then went to Princeton as an instructor and assistant to the president of the university, after which he spent a year in the university of Edinburgh, and two years in Columbia. He was then appointed supervisor of the United States Indian schools, by the Department of the Interior, Washington, and served in that capacity until the outbreak of the war.

He was a member of the Citizens' Union, of this city, National Municipal League, National Short Ballot Association, New York Short Ballot Organization, Intercollegiate Civic League, New York Civil Service Reform Association, American Association for Labor Legislation, American Academy of Political and Social Science and the New York Tax Reform Association. His clubs included the City, New York and the Metropolitan, Washington.

DEATH PLUNGE FOILED

Broadway Crowd Sees Man Hanging from Window Saved.

A man who asserted that he was Dr. Richard Kohn, a dentist, of 238 West 81st st., created a sensation last evening by hanging to a window sill on the fifth floor of the Marlborough Hotel, Broadway and 36th st., while a crowd of several hundred shouted advice from below. The man, who was said to have been suffering from nervous troubles, was rescued and taken to Bellevue Hospital for observation. Kohn, previously had fought three policemen who tried to quiet his delirium, and was finally left alone in the room, apparently asleep. Half an hour later F. A. McNamee, proprietor of the hotel, was notified, and the crowd from the window sill.

McNamee forced an entrance to the room and succeeded in rescuing Kohn, who was screaming that three men were in the room who wanted to kill him.

ANIMALS FIGHTING ON SHIP

Fresh Meat Being Rushed to Sea on Wireless Call.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7.—Wild animals, starving and fighting in their cages on board the British steamship Yest Point, bound to this port from London, will be relieved by fresh meat dispatched on a fast seagoing tug which is to leave pier 34 at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

A wireless message from the West Point said that the supply of food for the cargo of bears, deer, wolves, lions, monkeys and other animals was exhausted several days ago, and it was feared that the hungry creatures, unless food was given them promptly, would eat one another.

BOY TRAMPS CITY SEEKING MOTHER

Lad from Mountaineer Asks for '501 New York'—Parent Left Home October 6.

In a search for "501 New York," nine-year-old William Klein, of Mountaineer, N. Y., tramped the streets of Manhattan all day yesterday, inquiring where he could locate the desired number and find his mother. Late in the afternoon, still "tirelessly halting," the boy, who said he left home on Friday night and arrived here yesterday morning, was taken to Police Headquarters, where efforts were made to locate his mother. In the meantime word was sent to Mountaineer and the lad was taken care of by the Children's Society.

"WOLF" LAMAR IN TOMBS CELL LACKING BAIL

Held on New Indictment, in Which Lauterbach Is Also Accused.

LAWYER SAYS HE'S BEING MADE "GOAT"

Lamar Hoped To Be Freed on Plea That Court Lacked Jurisdiction.

Unable to furnish \$30,000 bonds, David Lamar, indicted for impersonating members of Congress in an effort to defraud members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the United States Steel Corporation, was committed to the Tombs yesterday afternoon.

Edward Lauterbach, lawyer and one time chairman of the Republican county committee, indicted with him, will appear in the federal court to-morrow morning to plead.

Seen at his home last night, Edward Lauterbach was frank in saying that his indictment was a surprise to him.

"The indictment," he said, "is over a year old. In that year I have spent just one day outside of New York City. Any time I was wanted I could have been found."

"Until to-day I had not the slightest hint that I would be wanted. Mr. Marshall very courteously and considerately allowed me until Monday to make arrangements to plead. He knew I would not run away—could not, if I would—but, at the same time, I want to say that I appreciate his courtesy. 'The indictment does not mean much. Frankly, it is an unpleasant thing to come at my time of life, but the explanation is simple. The government felt that it had to have a conspiracy charge to hold Lamar. Therefore, it had to have a co-conspirator. It elected me. I am the goat, and that is all there is to it."

"I have nothing to say for or about Lamar. Yes, of course, I know him. I have known him many years. He can speak for himself. Personally, I do not fear the outcome of this suit. I have done nothing wrong."

The new indictment naming Lauterbach as a co-defendant came as a surprise to Lamar. He had supposed he was being held on the indictment on which he was arrested in Washington, and was strutting about Judge Ludkin's court confident of release. The swag of his disappearance instantly.

His second shock came a few minutes later, when Roger B. Wood, chief of the criminal bureau of the District Attorney's office, asked that bail be fixed at \$50,000, and the court decided that \$30,000 was the minimum that could be accepted.

"The Wolf" Is Broke.

It then developed that "the Wolf," who at one time was rated as a millionaire and in his day has possessed several fortunes, was, in the language of Wall Street, broke. Everything he has was offered to the American Surety Company as collateral, but neither he nor a man who said he was Lamar's brother, but who was known around the building as Jacob Simons, could satisfy the company.

"Simons" was in tears when United States Marshal Henkel led Lamar away to the Tombs, where it is expected he will have to spend Sunday. But Lamar was laughing. What newspaper photographers asked him to pose, he said, "It's a pretty tough deal when a man with no intention of running away is held in this manner. I suppose, though, I've got to make the best of it."

Previously he had said that he had come to New York with the intention and expectation of being arrested. "I figured on \$3,000, the amount seven judges had held me in on this matter," he said, "and I had arranged to supply three times that amount. But when they raised the ante ten times it caught me short. That's all."

In his talks with the marshals and attaches of the District Attorney's office Lamar did not hesitate to admit that he did the telephoning that makes the basis for the charge against him.

Says No One Was Fooled.

"But," he told them, "nobody was fooled. Lewis Cass Lodge knew it was Dave Lamar at the other end of the line all the time. If you don't think so, read the testimony."

When Lamar was arrested before Judge Rudkin, Louis B. Williams, who with L. P. Kristeller and Henry J. Goldsmith, were in court to look after his interests, objected to his being called upon to plead, declaring that the court had no jurisdiction.

"This man," said the lawyer, "is at present in the custody of the United States court, having given bond to await its action in the removal proceedings brought in the District of Columbia. To take jurisdiction at this time, is, in effect, to oust the Supreme Court, and to all intents and purposes is a contempt of that court."

Judge Rudkin did not have time to rule on this point when Marshal Henkel re-arrested Lamar on a new warrant. The United States District Attorney Marshall contended, effectively answered any point the counsel for Lamar might have raised. Mr. Williams again objected, but the District Attorney proceeded to insist that Lamar was now properly before the court.

"This man, after resisting for a long time in Washington," said the District Attorney, "voluntarily came here, thereby waiving his bond, and it was the duty of the federal officers to arrest him. Last summer, through counsel, he asked to be allowed to come here, and was informed that if we found him here we would jail him."

Lamar Pleads Not Guilty.

"The court will rule that the arrest is proper," said Judge Rudkin. "If

REINFORCE, GERMANS PREPARE TO STRIKE ALLIES' LINE AT YPRES: AUSTRIAN ARMY ENTIRELY CUT OFF

SAXON CROWN PRINCE WOUNDED IN BATTLE

London, Nov. 7.—Owing to a serious wound in the leg received in action on the battlefield in France, Crown Prince George of Saxony has arrived at the royal castle at Dresden and will take no further part in the campaign, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague.

Crown Prince George of Saxony is twenty-one years old and a lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Grenadiers. On September 20 the Iron Cross was awarded him for bravery on the field of action.

BRITISH SEIZE FAO IN ASIATIC TURKEY

Cable Terminus Is Taken Without Loss—Russians Bombard Two Ports.

London, Nov. 8.—The Admiralty announces the occupation of Fafo, a port of Asiatic Turkey at the mouth of the River Shat-el-Arab, in the Persian Gulf.

A military force from India, covered by the sloop Ogin, landed with a naval detachment after the Turkish guns had been silenced, according to the announcement. There were no British casualties.

Fafo is the terminus of the submarine telegraph to India.

London, Nov. 7.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam brings the following statement by the Turkish army headquarters, received from Constantinople by way of Berlin:

"The Russian army showed no activity on Friday.

"This morning the Russian fleet bombarded the Black Sea ports of Zungulduki and Kuzluk for two hours. At Kuzluk the Greek steamer Nikos was sunk. At Zungulduki the French church and the French Consulate were destroyed."

The following official report from the Turkish headquarters in Constantinople was received here to-night from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"On the eastern frontier our troops are in touch with the enemy along the entire front.

"In the roads of Smyrna three large British ships and the entire British and French steamers have been seized."

Washington, Nov. 7.—The Russian Embassy to-night received a dispatch from Petrograd given out in Petrograd, which says:

"In the Black Sea our fleet bombarded the Turkish port of Samsun and sank four Turkish torpedo boats. Three Turkish torpedo boats were destroyed. The Turkish army and one presumably has troops."

Petrograd, Nov. 7.—An official communication from the General Staff in Caucasus, dated November 5, says:

"There has not been any considerable action yet. Some Kurdish regiments, supported by infantry and masses of the population in arms, attempted to break through the Russian lines in the region northeast of Karakilis. The Turks were driven back with great losses."

"The Russians continue to pursue the Turkish and Kurdish troops, who were defeated in the hilly regions of the Pasin, Diadine and Balazet. These places have been occupied by our troops. The Turkish troops have been in part exterminated and in part dispersed."

A dispatch received here from Tiflis says Armenian refugees reaching there report that volunteer bands of Armenians have had several sharp engagements with the Turkish garrison at Van, on Lake Van, in Armenia, and about 145 miles southeast of Erzerum. These bands of Armenians have come together in the interior of Turkey for self-defense.

The entire northern part of Persia is being flooded with placards, printed on Turkish presses, urging the Persians to unite with the Turks in the present warfare against Russia, according to dispatches reaching Petrograd.

A dispatch from the capital of Persia, Tehran, refers to the Persians as "brethren in the faith" and make use of the term "the holy war on Russia."

The Persian government, however, is strongly opposed to any action at the present time on the part of Persia, the project of which is to safeguard Persian territory against permanent occupation by Turkish or Russian troops. This view is shared in parliamentary circles.

Rome, Nov. 7.—According to a telegram from Odessa, the Russians consider themselves absolute masters of the Black Sea. The Turkish fleet, it is declared, has retired behind the Bosphorus, and does not seem disposed to come out.

Athen, Nov. 7.—An American ship, which lay within the entrance of the Bosphorus, reported on leaving to the British admiral that the forts on either side had been completely demolished by the bombardment.

BELGIANS IN CONGO ATTACK GERMANS

Two Engagements Reported, Also Plan to Join British in East African Campaign.

Havre, Nov. 7.—A report of the operations of the Belgians in the Congo, as published in the "Courrier de l'Armee Belge," says:

"Our troops have conducted themselves bravely in the colony of Congo. A flying column has just taken Kiseenge, a fortified point on the bank of Lake Kivu. The troops in their assault on the fort inflicted heavy losses on the enemy."

"A German attempt to take Albertville, on the west shore of Lake Tanganyika, failed."

"A Belgian column from Katanga has entered British Rhodesia to aid the British forces from Abercorn in an operation directed against German East Africa."

1,500,000 MEN CAUGHT IN TRAP BY CZAR'S ARMY

Cut Off from Germans, Only Way of Escape Is the Carpathians.

FLEEING SOLDIERS REPORTED IN PANIC

Russians Begin Advance on Foe's Last Fortified Position in Empire.

Rome, Nov. 7.—A special dispatch to the "Tribuna" from Petrograd says:

"The Russians have cut off the Austrian army from the Germans. The Austrians were encircled on their left flank and compelled to precipitately retreat, but on Thursday the Russians with a swift movement occupied all the ways of retreat toward Cracow, and thus the entire Austrian army was pushed toward the Carpathian Mountains and is closely pressed. Its condition is desperate, as its only line of retreat lies across the Carpathians into Hungary. But the Carpathians at this time of the year and with the recent snowfalls are almost impassable to a million and a half of men with provisions and ammunition trains and artillery."

"Petrograd is rejoicing over this victory, which surpasses all former ones because of its decisive character. Great demonstrations have been held by the army. Grand Duke Nicholas, the commander in chief, and Emperor Nicholas were cheered, and in all the churches services to celebrate the event have taken place."

"Emperor Nicholas remains at the front."

Official communications received in Rome from the Russian army headquarters state that the Austro-German reverses in Galicia and Russian Poland are being augmented daily by the fugitive troops communicating panic to their reserves.

The Austro-German cavalry forces are depicted as being in an especially pitiful condition. A part of this force it is said, was massacred by the outnumbering Cossacks, the remainder being routed and pursued amid the utmost confusion. Austria and Germany had centred about 20,000 of their best cavalry, half of which force the Russians say, is now lost.

When the Austrian and German cavalry was disposed of the Russians directed their efforts to the cutting of the five armies into which the Austro-German forces were divided from their western base of operations. The Russians forced them to the southward, at the same time inflicting heavy losses.

The Austro-German losses are said to aggregate more than 30,000 men in dead and prisoners. The Russians also say they captured 200 cannon.

Russians Begin Advance On Last German Position

Petrograd, Nov. 7.—Russian forces are attacking the German position at Sieradz, on the Warta River, in Russian Poland, southeast of Kalisz and about fifteen miles east of the German border, according to information reaching Petrograd to-day.

This engagement marks the beginning of the Russian advance against the last fortified German position on Russian soil. The Germans are heavily entrenched at Sieradz, and appear determined to dispute the crossing of the Warta River.

The left wing of the Russian army, in engagements taking place between October 23 and November 4, on the front in the vicinity of Cracow, took prisoner 274 officers and 18,300 men of the enemy. This information was given out semi-officially in Petrograd to-day.

In addition to these prisoners the Russian forces captured three howitzers, forty pieces of artillery, thirty-eight rapid fire guns, and a large quantity of material for the manufacture of cartridges.

The Russian General Staff has issued the following statement:

"On the East Prussian front the Russian troops are developing with success an offensive in the region of the forest of Rominten and Lyck (East Prussia)."

"The German rear guard was dislodged by us from Milawa on November 4, suffering great losses."

"Beyond the Vistula the enemy continues to fall back. A German column passed through Czenstochowa, Russian Poland, moving west."

"Minor engagements have occurred near Warta and on the road from Andryew to Mochow, near Merzawa."

In Galicia the Austrians in their retreat left behind them many soldiers ill with cholera at Jaroslaw, Przorski and villages on the San."

German Dead and Wounded Severe Tax on Russians

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Petrograd, Nov. 7.—For the last two days all fighting on the East Prussian front has taken place on German soil.

The whole Russian line has advanced and now occupies a position across the border from Schirwind, in the north, to Lyck. At every point where they attacked the vessels. A Callao dispatch received shortly before the one from Lima made no mention of the

KAISER OUSTED MOLTKE TO TAKE REINS HIMSELF

Retirement of Former Chief of Staff Not Due to Illness—Court Intrigues and Crown Prince's Ambition Factors.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Copenhagen, Nov. 7.—The dismissal of General von Moltke, which now has been officially announced, has produced a far-reaching effect on Berlin. Nobody, of course, believes that von Moltke has left on account of ill health, as the authorities declare. Everybody knows, too, that there was a rupture between the Kaiser and von Moltke. Nevertheless, nobody believed that the Kaiser would decide at such a critical moment to dismiss the leader of the German General Staff.

The true reasons for his dismissal were strife, court intrigues and disputes, the desire of the Crown Prince to act entirely on his own initiative, and, finally, the autocratic ways of the Kaiser himself. The recent failures in the theatres of war also contributed to no small extent to the Kaiser's decision. In Germany many complications are foreseen with alarm as a result of the superseding of von Moltke by Falkenhelm. His appointment is regarded as a manifestation of the desire of the Kaiser to take into his own hands the complete control of all military operations.

In military circles it is thought that, with the exception of the Kaiser's support, the new chief possesses no qualifications whatever. Neither has he the requisite military knowledge to be able successfully to command the German army. Some people hold that the change in the General Staff may create some unfavorable situations, as in Austria, where similar changes had very serious consequences and were made use of splendidly by the enemy. It is openly maintained by competent men that Falkenhelm will be merely the puppet of the Kaiser and in no sense can he be compared with Joffre.

MASS OF WOUNDED MEN CLOGS GERMAN ATTACK

Not Enough Houses Left Standing to Accommodate Suffering—Value of Unhurt Soldier Increases as Gaps Widen.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Amsterdam, Nov. 7.—By the frontal attacks in mass that the Germans are compelled to make and the consequent flood of wounded that flows back upon them after every such effort, their task in the centre and east of Belgium becomes hourly more and more difficult. They are even now in almost desperate straits, both in regard to accommodation for wounded and provisions for medical services.

It is suggested that wounded Germans' value is recognized by officers to have risen many degrees during the last few weeks. The massed attacks have failed, and it is beginning to be realized by the German chiefs that the supply of men is not unlimited. Hence it becomes more urgent than ever that the German armies will have to draw, and draw largely, on recovered cases for filling up the gaps made by the fire of the Allies. It is a brutally callous view, but it is the view held in the circle of the War Lord's staff.

Regrets have been expressed also by this same staff that such a clean sweep of buildings was made on the line of the German advance. It is a strange and horrible fact that they have not left half enough buildings standing to accommodate their own wounded. They have made Louvain the centre for vast crowds of these. So many thousands of wounded, says one who has visited the district, have been taken there that every building left standing has long since been filled, and there is the direst need for more nurses, doctors and medical supplies of all sorts.

It was noted by this eye witness that wounded officers are usually carried to points much nearer the Fatherland than are the men. To keep the lines clear for this traffic engineers are at work by thousands erecting temporary bridges where permanent structures have been destroyed.

One can see more clearly than ever that the Germans never once dreamed of the possibility of having to retreat their steps. They imagined that next year or the year after would be soon enough to set about bridge building in Belgium. Though news of the fighting is allowed to reach Louvain and the district, the people who remain find all the news they want in the sight of trainloads of wounded incessantly arriving and in the sight of new troops being hurried forward. Last Sunday twelve trains passed westward through Louvain. Eleven were filled with soldiers and one was loaded with guns and ammunition.

Last Saturday a Zeppelin sailed over Aerschot, north of Louvain, and scattered leaflets over the land. In them it was stated that Turkey had thrown in her lot with Germany, and that the Turks already had seized hundreds of Russians and put them in prison.

GERMAN CRUISERS REPORTED CAUGHT

Japanese Capture Two That Were in Battle Off Chili.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 7.—It is reported here that a Japanese squadron cruising along the coast of Peru has captured the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.

Tokio, Nov. 8.—A well authenticated report is in circulation here to the effect that the Japanese Admiralty has received information that a battle in the Pacific between the Japanese and German fleets is impending. No indication has been given as to the present whereabouts of either the Japanese or the German men of war.

Vague rumors of the capture of the cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have been printed since October 31, when a dispatch to London from Sydney, N. S. W., said they had been taken as a result of the failure of their coal supply.

Friday a Tokio rumor coming by way of London fixed the date of the alleged capture as Saturday, October 31, but failed to designate the place, saying merely that the cruisers were cooling when surprised. This obviously was incorrect, as the engagement in which the British squadron was defeated, and in which the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst took part, was fought the following day. The last tidings of the cruisers were that after cooling at Valparaiso they put to sea last Wednesday.

The present report in circulation in Lima may be a result of numerous inquiries sent to South Pacific ports asking information as to the reported capture of the vessels. A Callao dispatch received shortly before the one from Lima made no mention of the

reported taking of the German cruisers by the Japanese. Callao is the principal seaport of Peru, and probably would be better informed as to movements of the coast than Lima, which is inland.

Pelliculations exchanged by the British and Japanese admiralties over the fall of Tsing-tao made no mention of the capture of the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst.

U. S. SLEUTHS HUNT GERMAN WIRELESS

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Washington, Nov. 7.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department and acting Secretary Lansing of the State Department, in conference to-day with Assistant Chief Moran, of the secret service, decided to begin a search for secret wireless apparatus alleged to be in use by European belligerents on American territory.

There is no evidence under the attention of the government here that any of the belligerents have violated American neutrality, but in letters to the British Embassy and vague published statements Germany has been charged with having a wireless station in the Maine woods through which communication was conducted with German ships.

There have been reports of another wireless station on the Pacific Coast.

Germany's Rhodes Scholarships Stand

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 7.—Dr. G. R. Parkon, of the Rhodes trust, states authoritatively that there is no intention of annulling the codicil of Cecil Rhodes's will making provision for the allocation of a number of Oxford scholarships for German students.

"We shall be sorry to lose them," he says. "In the future we would like to see a new German arise which would send men again and so justify Cecil Rhodes's hope about the influence of his scholarships."</